

JEAN-LOUIS ROY, the new President of the Ligue de Droits de l'Homme (Quebec Civil Liberties Union). He was interviewed about the Ligue's stand on Bill 51.

by huntley haverstock

Doctors resign at Albert Prévost

(APLQ) Thirty-seven doctors at the Albert Prévost Institute have resigned in the wake of a long-standing conflict with the administration.

The psychiatric hospital was one of the most radical bases of the Common Front strike last April and of the spontaneous strikes in May. During this period the Institute was occupied by the workers and doctors, who together succeeded in setting up a system based on "autogestion," or worker and consumer self-management. The administration replied with police, firings, suspensions and "other administrative sanctions." (Details of the Albert Prévost story, told by the doctors, workers and patients themselves, can be found in the special issue of *The Review* in the September 29 issue of the *Daily*.)

From this moment the conflict became extremely bitter, especially between the administration and the doctors, several of whom

were suspended or dismissed from their posts. Despite numerous attempts on the part of the doctors to come to an acceptable agreement, the administration boxed itself into a systematically intractable position.

For the moment the doctors, who resigned *en masse* October 30, will continue to attend their patients, but soon the 87 patients interned in the Institute and the several hundred others who come to the outpatient clinic will be deprived of care. An innovative project in social and community psychotherapy is thus being sabotaged by the obtuse attitudes of the administrative council.

Social Affairs Minister Claude Castonguay bears a good part of the responsibility for this state of affairs. He could have made use of the provisions in Bill 65 to name a special administrator in place of the present administrative council. The workers and doctors perhaps could have, in this

manner, come to a *modus vivendi* with the administration. Instead, a definitive impasse has been reached.

Why has Mr. Castonguay refused to make use of Bill 65? Could it be that Paul F. Renaud, the current president of the Albert Prévost Council of Administration, bound by his fortune and his political interests to the big Liberal Party "family," is making use of well-placed support which stops him from receiving the blame he deserves in the present circumstances?

Whether this is true or not, it is not surprising to find such a member of the Quebec establishment in a conflict of this type. The fortune and the particular friendships of the establishment are not guarantees of openmindedness and of progressive positions. The progressive character of the Albert Prévost Institute had strong chances of being in contradiction with "le Pouvoir." This is what happened.

by arnold bennett

Civil Liberties Union fights Bill 51

The Quebec Civil Liberties Union is awaiting an answer from Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette on its demand for the repeal of Bill 51, popularly known as the "permanent War Measures Act."

The bill, which was railroaded through the National Assembly at the end of the spring session, gives a mixed police-judicial commission sweeping powers of search and seizure against "organized crime, terrorism and sedition."

In an interview with the *Daily*, QCLU President Jean-Louis Roy, who is also Director of the French Canada Studies Program at McGill, explained why Quebec civil libertarians are opposed to Bill 51.

The QCLU objects to the haste with which the bill was passed and to the lack of real discussion in the National Assembly. Roy hopes to organize opposition to the bill in Quebec. He and other QCLU members will meet with leaders of Quebec's political parties next week to obtain explanations of their positions.

"We are firmly determined not to come back from the meetings with the parties with vague answers," Roy declared.

The QCLU disagrees with the way organized crime, terrorism and "sedition" are mixed together in the new law. "The motivations behind these three activities and their social impact are very different," Roy said. "You'll never have a social consensus agreeing with organized crime, but you may find a consensus agreeing with some terrorist activities."

He gave the example of the "October crisis," when the federal government was saying that terrorist acts had some support in Quebec. "That's why it sent in the troops."

Roy also referred to the Palestinian reaction to the Munich massacre. "We say the Munich terrorism was wrong, but many Palestinians support the guerrillas."

Therefore the QCLU's position

is that "if the government wants to organize a commission on organized crime, it should be completely separate from permanent measures against terrorism and 'sedition'."

Another major objection concerns the composition of the commission, which the QCLU believes creates "even more confusion than there already is between judicial and police activities in Quebec."

"We believe that the police and judicial powers should be separated," Roy said.

The QCLU strongly opposes the "anonymity" of the Commission, which is allowed to carry out search and seizure raids without a warrant, but which is "not obliged to answer any questions about its activities for 90 days." "They are not even obliged to say it was their action," Roy pointed out. "If they decided to raid the *McGill Daily* and seize documents for example, they could do it, and nobody could ask them why."

It is extremely likely that the first such raids have already taken place. The offices of Agence de Presse Libre du Québec, the Mouvement pour la Défense des Prisonniers Politiques au Québec and the Coopérative de Déménagement were all burglarized a few weeks ago by persons unknown. Only files and political literature were taken; valuable equipment was left untouched. If the police did it, they aren't saying, at least for 90 days.

The position of the QCLU is not as strong at the moment as it could be. It is known that they are in the process of delicate negotiations with the Quebec government on "other problems," particularly the initiation of a QCLU-conducted investigation of conditions in Quebec prisons and the establishment of a vast program of civil rights education in the schools. The cooperation of the Ministries of Justice and Education is essential for both these priority projects, which might be jeopardized if the QCLU comes down too hard on the government.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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The elections and Quebec

by Julian Sher

"The Liberals deserve another term as the government of Canada... The great achievement of Pierre Trudeau and the government that he has led during these four years has been to produce concrete policies to deal with issues... the government, to its credit, has wrestled with realities..."

—The Montreal Star, October 20, 1972.

"Why did it happen?... The anger was probably not so much over the fact that unemployment was high and prices were rising as the feeling that the government was not much concerned about these problems... The Liberal strategists designed a campaign which was supposed to establish a high moral tone but contrived instead to reinforce the image of indifference."

—The Montreal Star, October 31, 1972.

The Montreal Star editorialists were not the only Canadians surprised by last Monday's election. As analysts across the country debate whether the Liberal setback was a result of an anti-Quebec backlash or of a deep-rooted disenchantment with the government's economic performance, two things remain clear: the election will have an impact on Quebec-Ottawa relations and American capital will continue to tighten its grip on the Canadian economy.

The election results were, to say the least, contradictory. Out of 190 non-Quebec seats, the Conservatives more than doubled the Liberals' representation, taking 107 seats to their 52. Stanfield received 42.5% of the vote, Trudeau 35.2%. One analyst, subtracting the 10 ridings the Liberals kept in French regions of New Brunswick, Ontario and the West, showed that the Liberals have only 25% of the seats representing English Canada. The only thing that is keeping Mr. Trudeau in power, then, is Quebec, where less than half (49.1%) of the voters supported him.

Where did Trudeau go wrong? Two days before the election, the PM admitted that he made a serious mistake in making "Canadian integrity" a basic issue in the campaign. He was right.

When not in Quebec, Trudeau—in between descriptions of an idyllic Canadian paradise—babbled on about separatism being at a low ebb and his unique ability to keep it there. But the Conservatives—espe-

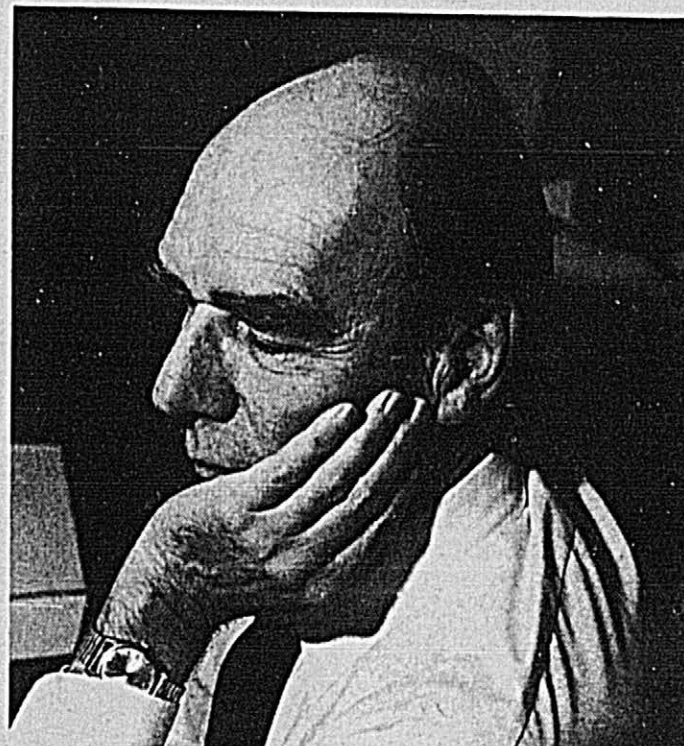
cially in Ottawa—were able to make much political capital out of the government's Quebec policies and especially its bilingualism program. In the capital city, several Conservatives ran a thinly-disguised "Fuck the Frogs" campaign.

"It was disguised under the nice cover of bilingualism," said one Ottawa radio announcer, "because you can't come out saying you just don't like Frenchmen." One Conservative steadfastly refused to print any of his campaign literature in French, although his riding was 25% French-speaking. Another candidate who asked the voters if they weren't "tired of French being rammed down their throats" won easily.

But the overwhelming support English Canada gave the Conservatives was not so much an anti-Quebec vote as an anti-Trudeau vote. A Gallup Poll released over the weekend showed that the economy and unemployment was far ahead of Quebec as an issue on the voters' minds. After all, it does take a lot of gall to go around telling the inhabitants of the country with the highest unemployment rate of any western state that they never had it so good. Even *The Financial Post*, complained that Trudeau was talking about almost everything but the issues.

So now the great Pierre—hopefully a bit more humble than before the election—faces opposition parties which, united, can defeat his party on any major issue.

Where does this leave



daily photos by harold rosenberg

Quebec?

Robert Bourassa was unusually quiet for most of last week. On Tuesday, under PQ questioning in the National Assembly, the Premier said that he would release the study on Quebec-Ottawa relations recently prepared by his Department of Inter-governmental Affairs only if he decided it was in the "public interest". That day, Bourassa left the Assembly through the back door to avoid reporters.

When Trudeau finally



announced his decision to stay on as Prime Minister, his Quebec sidekick emerged from silence to make a comment on the elections.

Bourassa said, first of all, that the elections showed that economic questions were primary for Canadians. (Not too startling a revelation for the Premier of a province that suffers from the highest unemployment rate in a country.)

Bourassa also said that Quebec-Ottawa relations would not change significantly, regardless of whether the federal government was Liberal, Conservative, NDP, majority or minority. Other Quebec Liberals, however, didn't seem to share the Premier's optimism. Cabinet minister Tetley claimed that he was "not alone in thinking that there are troubled days ahead for Quebecers". A backbencher from Montreal called the election "the biggest blow ever given to Confederation". Even the *Montreal Star*, a long-time Bourassa fan, noted on the day following the election that "one of the main props of his government had been knocked out" the generous federal spending programs, tailored to Quebec's needs, which were the basis of Bourassa's "profitable federalism" are no longer a certainty and it will be more difficult to get away with borrowing in the foreign market—as Bourassa has done in the past—in order to finance such Liberal dreams as the James Bay Project.

One wonders what Bourassa is hiding in his secret study of

Quebec-Ottawa relations.

Bourassa's most interesting comment on the elections however, was one that was unusually out of step with his regular platitudes. The lesson to be drawn from the elections, he said, was that it was necessary to have a "decentralized federalism". He later added that Quebec had always been, and always would be a source of support for French Canadians.

These are interesting statements from a man who for two years has been lauding "profitable federalism", from a Premier whose Cabinet has been torn with dissension over the issue of provincial-federal jurisdiction.

They come at the end of a six-week election campaign in which the issue of Quebec's place in Canada was always present.

From the moment he launched the election in early September on "the unity of Canada", Trudeau never tired of extolling the virtues of federalism to his Quebec compatriots. ("Canada aux Québécois" was his rebuttal to separatist hecklers at one speech he gave). The powerful sidekicks of Trudeau and Stanfield, meanwhile, had it out on the same issue. When Claude Wagner accused the Prime Minister of "fanning and strengthening the separatist movement", Marc Lalonde promptly leapt to the defense of his boss by charging Wagner with "courting the separatist vote".

Most important of all, there was the message Jean Marchand was giving to his supporters that reflected the whole Liberal campaign in Quebec: "French Canadians had found the secrets of power in Ottawa and now could effectively use them for the benefit of the people."

With the loss, or at least the weakening, of this "French Power" in Ottawa, it is only natural that some of it shift to Quebec. The question remains, however, whether it will shift to the provincial government as a "source of support", as Bourassa seemed to suggest, or to the Quebec independence movement. Add to that a galloping inflation and unemployment rate, and you have a real problem on your hands. The very real prospects of separatism growing in Quebec were outlined last week by editorial writers for *La Presse* and *Le Devoir* to those who stand to lose the most from an independent Quebec: The Montreal Chamber of Commerce. And last Monday, in a moment of despair, CJAD's devoted Liberal

continued on page 6

FROM OUR READERS

The October non-decision

by Henry Milner

English speaking Montrealers I have spoken to have had one reaction: How can the rest of Canada have been so stupid. How could they choose the Conservatives and "Standstill" over our Pierre? And that's of course just what they did. As one gets further away from Québec one gets more Tories and NDP MP's and fewer Liberals (and of course Socreds).

Rejecting the "they're squares and we're swingers" interpretation, (Here in Westmount Liberal dinosaur Drury clobbered the "Dynamic" Mike Meighen"), I suggest something else.

The middle and upper class English in Westmount (Mt. Royal, NDG...) understand something rather profound. Trudeau's Liberals are only the establishment-oriented party able to do two contradictory things at the same time. One: Appeal to the Québécois voters as Québécois; and two: Put down Québécois nationalist aspirations. They are thus the ideal choice for people whose priority is to maintain a rather shaky confederation. But the further one gets away from Québec the less important was this logical consideration and the greater another symbolic or emotional one. Trudeau's Liberals were bilingualism, DREE, in sum, "French power in Ottawa". Stanfield's pedestrian WASPism combined with the rather blatant racism of some of his candidates made the Tories an obvious symbol of "Anti-Québec". So the key element of the vote, as many commentators have noted, was one voting pattern in Québec and another in Canada and the key though unspoken issue: Canada vs. Québec.

There can be no doubt that the establishment is uptight about this. Apart from the dreaded instability resulting from the lack of a majority government in Parliament, the flimsiness of the political consensus (on which Trudeau builds his whole theoretical defense of federalism) has appeared for all to see. Lately it

has been built on little more than PET's rapidly disintegrating charisma. And there appears little to be done about it.

Optimists think we might have a repeat of the Dief triumph in 1958 in the forthcoming election with Stanfield sweeping all, including Québec. Others think the voters were merely teaching the arrogant Pierre a lesson and will come to their senses next time. Neither is likely to happen, rather a repeat of Monday. Nationalist feeling is likely to rise in Québec with this evident slap in the face from English Canada and with the imminent disappearance of PET from leadership of his party. Can one honestly imagine Stanfield convincing the Québécois to look to Ottawa as the place where its at.

Thus I see this voting pattern continuing. Traditional voting patterns have been largely superseded in English Canada due to suburbanization and redistribution. Temporary personal followings like those acquired by Dief in '58 and Trudeau ten years later can create the appearance of consensus but when they dissolve at the next election, the truth of the underlying voting patterns makes itself evident. As Québec increasingly develops national self-awareness and self confidence, any party appealing to it on these grounds (and no other will do) must antagonize English Canada. What we get is a vicious circle. The growth of national feeling in Québec increases Canada vs. Québec party electoral support which leads to further Québec nationalism and so on. Only a "phenomenon" like PET can break the circle but when it wears off as it must pretty soon, the circular effect continues and grows.

What does it say for a country that requires artificial phenomena to maintain the appearance of national unity? Very little we should think. This is because Canada is two nations (or rather one definite: Québec; and one tentative! Canada) and the history of Canadian politics had been



daily photo by harold rosenberg

one long and hard effort of camouflaging this. As national consciousness rises in Québec this job grows more and more difficult.

Social democratic political analysts like Gad Horowitz, John Porter, and Charles Taylor have long bemoaned the absence of class voting in Canada between a major party of the left and one of the right (like in Britain...). The standard political science response is that class is only one cleavage and that lots of other cleavages also lead to different party choice, for instance region, race, religion, age, etc. The point that seems evident now is that there is really one basic cleavage that divides Cana-

dians more than class-nationality. We have a vertical cleavage running along the Québec border far more important than the horizontal one of class. Within the two nations it is clear that class is a meaningful distinction. In Canada workers seem to be giving increasing support to the NDP against the old parties both provincially and federally; and in Québec they supported the PQ provincially, and federally, the popular vote seems to indicate many abstained from voting altogether. Perhaps the NDP would have done better on Oct. 30th in Canada as they expected to if they didn't have to lose votes to the "anti-Québec" PC's.

The establishment has always benefitted from nationalistic antagonism in Canada in that it could encourage nationalist sentiment to offset class sentiment. The idea was to set the working class of one region against another. This was balanced by the ability of one party (usually the Liberals) to appeal to more than one region at the same time thus maintaining the consensus.

However, things have changed. Québec has gone through and beyond a "quiet" revolution. Its nationalism is no longer the vague yearnings of a discredited feudal theocracy for a mythical past; rather it is more like national liberation: defined increasingly by workers, students and others as the liberation of Québec from foreign corporate domination, economic as well as cultural and political. Assessing Québec to be a colony, they identify the national liberation of Québec as a class issue, and one that takes precedence.

For any establishment federal party to court nationalism in Québec, either directly or indirectly, is thus to play with fire. But it is hard to conceive of anyone getting elected in Québec without in some sense doing so. At the same time, the party so identified must bring upon itself a severe backlash in Canada. The old method of being all things to all regions (i.e., both things to both nations) won't work.

The breakdown of the artificial consensus is a healthy thing. Maybe Québec and Canada might now go their own way and rather than disintegrating, actually proceed to "get themselves together". That way, they might be able to face American economic domination and raise class issues rather than using elections to demonstrate national antagonisms. Westmount voters notwithstanding, the Monday vote is more than a rejection of Trudeau's personality, it is a rejection of the artificial political consensus among two nations he has politically as well as philosophically tried to maintain.

letters

Soviet Jewry: Wrath upon Goldfarb

Ungrateful Slaves

Sir,

I don't see what the whole fuss about Soviet Jewry—or rather any Soviet citizen ungrateful enough to wish to leave the Soviet Union—is all about. After all, the slave-owners spent good money buying and feeding and lodging and raising and educating the slaves. Why shouldn't they demand good money as a price for selling them?

Ferial Balassiano
Ph.D. French

Soviet Propaganda Bullshit

Sir,

Your reporter Mr. Goldfarb is to be congratulated on an article which could contain so many distortions and half-truths (all in quotation marks, of course) in only a page and a half in print.

The main point in Mr. Goldfarb's opus is that the Soviet government is justified in imposing the "exit tax" on Soviet Jews. If this measure was not anti-semitic, then why was it imposed at a time when Jews are trying to leave Russia in large numbers. Besides, anti-semitism is an old Eastern European tradition, and the passing of the Czars hasn't changed anything (c.f. the "Doctor's Plot", and "Babi Yar").

If I may make an analogy, in the days of the slave trade, the Blacks were sold for certain amounts. The most capable and most intelligent went for the highest prices. No doubt the slave owner argued that he was entitled to sell his slaves, since he had put time and money into their training. Now, doesn't that sound like the current Soviet govern-

ment? I thought that only the Bank of Montreal demanded payment in full. (A recent British publication reported that the "tax" on one Jewish scientist was £64,000; over \$150,000; a large sum here, a fantastic sum in Russia.)

The Russians claim that there is no discrimination against Jews; and that anything to the contrary is Zionist propaganda. Yet they fail to realize that if the Jews in Russia had it so good, then no amount of foreign propaganda could make them leave! The thousands that are trying to get out are proof of discrimination and racism.

If life in Israel is so bad, then why is the return rate of Soviet immigrants well under 10% (as opposed to the much higher number returning from, say, Canada to any Western European country). Of those who returned, many were undoubtedly provocateurs, sent by their government to fill up those slick journals that the Russians were giving away at Expo this year. Also, to talk about the "International Zionist monopoly capital" is a throw-back to some of the statements that Hitler made in his palmier days. But again, how much difference is there between modern Russia and Nazi Germany?

And about the "15% Jewish delegates to the writers' congress". I'll bet all the outstanding ones are young. The old ones were murdered by Stalin during the late 1940's.

I could go on at length to describe how such a "free" Society as the Soviet Union could repress geniuses as Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn, Shostakovich, or Yevtushenko, to name only a few. I could mention the many western figures who have in fact confirmed racism in the Soviet Union (e.g. 3 synagogues and 5 rabbis to serve 1/2 million Moscow Jews, or anti-semitic cartoons and articles published in Russian journals). However, I will end by asking Mr. Goldfarb a question: was he only "reporting", or does he really believe this Soviet propaganda bullshit?

Joseph Aspler

Finally, an "objective" letter.

Sir,

I would like to "congratulate" you at the "Daily" on the occasion of your "perfection" of the technique of "reportage" by "quotation" marks. I have long "felt" that "editorial" and, for that matter, all "aspects" of "intelligent" "newspaper" "writing" could be "supplanted" by the "liberal" use of this "type" of "punctuation". Good "luck" in your endeavors to "simplify" the "journalistic" "art".

Mark Sandiford BA "U1"

Little pawns and Ivory towers

Sir,

Your article "Soviet Jewry and the exit tax" is a study in false logic and eloquent lies. I don't know who Sheldon Goldfarb is, and I assume that most people don't. Mr. Goldfarb obviously knows just enough about the situation to present twisted arguments which, on the surface, may sound logical, but in reality con-

tain not one bit of truth.

Let me first comment on the photo you printed which showed a production of Vilna's Jewish People's Theatre. Mr. Goldfarb is an expert when it comes to quoting people who he knows only from books. He probably never heard of Stalin's slaughter of Yiddish writers and actors between 1948 and 1952. Mr. Goldfarb would not consider these people as worthy of his gifted pen. The greatest Yiddish writers and dramatists were killed at that time to crush a Renaissance of Jewish culture. One must admire the Soviets for the efficient way in which they ended all Jewish cultural activity. Perhaps Mr. Goldfarb can find some quotations to deny that this ever happened.

The Soviets demand reimbursement for higher education. Of what use is this education when people are not free to think as they wish? The sympathizers for Soviet Jews use the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights as their defense. Mr. Goldfarb now makes a very humanitarian exception, and declares from his position in the ivory tower that the Soviet Union has the right to forbid its citizens to leave the country. If I had my way, I would extend Mr. Goldfarb's argument further—by this logic, the Canadian government has the right to limit Mr. Goldfarb to his house.

I wonder if Mr. Goldfarb agrees with the South Africans who limit the movements of their Black citizens. I wonder if he supports Bill 51 which gives unlimited power to the Quebec police. I assume that Mr. Goldfarb supports apartheid in South Africa and Bill 51 in Quebec, because they both use the same power as the Soviets use on people who want to leave their country.

Mr. Goldfarb compares restrictions of immigration of Americans to Cuba to restrictions on Russian Jews to Israel. There is no parallel between the bond between Americans and Cuba, and Jews and Israel. Even Mr. Goldfarb would admit that most Zionists are Jews (horrors!) Mr. Goldfarb cites the case of a Jew who returned to Russia from Israel. The actual percentage of Jews who have returned is very small. The fact that the Soviets single out certain Jews who have returned, is proof that there have not exactly been masses of Jews coming "home". Is it possible, Mr. Goldfarb, that most of those who escaped the Soviet Union have no desire to return? No, no, of course not...

It's too bad for the Soviet Union that its Arab friends did not succeed in driving the Israelis into the sea in 1967. For if they had, then we wouldn't have a "Jewish problem" in the Soviet Union, and little pawns like Mr. Goldfarb would not be writing self-hating garbage such as appeared in the *Daily*.

David Suffrin BA E2
Editor, Strobe Magazine.

Look beneath that Soviet halo

Sir,

What are those nasty Zionists up to in the Soviet Union? Would any Jew in his right mind leave such an ideal "workers' paradise"? Here's one socialist (pardon

me, NDPers are only "social democrats," right?) who will answer in the affirmative.

A number of Jews "disproportionate" to their percentage of the Soviet population attend universities and attain prominence in many fields of professional endeavour. This has been a common malady of Jewish communities in many countries throughout history: they work hard and achieve success (perhaps it's a virus). If the Soviet Union does not in fact follow an ethnic quota procedure in staffing its positions of responsibility; this is a fine thing. If people are judged on their technical qualifications for the job and not whether or not they fall within a social category labelled "Jew", there can be no argument. Unfortunately, it appears to some of us that to be a Jew and get away with it in the Soviet Union, one may only be the kind of Jew the Party hierarchy decides is acceptable—a Jewish Uncle Tom.

It is the Soviet state, through the Party apparatus, which controls the availability and distribution of jobs. "Full employment," Mr. Goldfarb, does not exist in the Soviet Union. If you are considered a serious enough deviant from the Party line to be adjudged anti-Soviet, you will lose your job. Jews who apply for exit visas to Israel, lose their jobs! They are also harassed, interrogated, even arrested and imprisoned according to the whim of state authorities. The exit tax which you so dutifully defend, was first introduced in ransom proportions (as high as 30,000 rubles—sums virtually impossible for any Soviet citizen outside of the ruling elite to afford) only for Jews. It was recently extended to two Canadian citizens of Ukrainian origin who have lived half their lives in the Soviet Union and now seek to return to Canada.

One may be a Jew in the Soviet Union only if one denies his heritage. It is an offense to study the Hebrew language—unless you happen to be accepted to work toward the rabbinate at the one small rabbinical seminary Soviet authorities allow to exist. (Actually I don't know if it's a legal offense to study Hebrew, but people are arrested and jailed for it, regardless.) Of course to act publicly in any way which may be construed as favouring the "Zionist-imperialist-fascist aggressors" is to be really asking for it. (In fact there are some dumb gutsy Jews who do precisely that in expressing their sympathy for Israel's right to defend herself.)

I've already alluded to the lone rabbinical academy which Soviet authorities permit to operate. Passover time, a Jew is likely to find the special ritual flat-bread (*matzoh*) and the book of festival hymns and readings (the *hagadah*) a bit scarce. Yet religion is a backward thing and we know that it's only a part of Jewishness anyway, eh? Sure, but why then is the state so careful to cultivate friendly relations with the largest religious body in the country, the Russian Orthodox Church?

There are individual acts of anti-semitism: e.g., a rabbi murdered by thugs in Kharkov; school children ridiculed by their teachers and mates, made to feel ashamed of their Jewish names. There are bound to be individual anti-

semites scattered everywhere. What concerns us are the official acts of the system.

A few years ago, the great Russian poet, Yevtushenko, wrote a controversial poem called "Babi Yar." Why the fuss? Babi Yar is a ravine outside of Kiev where during several days in 1941, 100,000 people were gunned down by the SS. In the dedication of a monument to the victims of that atrocity, not a single mention was made that virtually all the Soviet citizens who perished in that ravine were Jews, murdered because of their Jewishness. Yevtushenko hassled with the government over precisely this point. Luckily, Yevtushenko is too much a national hero to be put down as anti-Soviet.

What kind of Jew is one allowed to be in the Soviet Union? One is permitted to be a statistic showing how tolerant the state is. One is permitted to see Yiddish-language theatre once in a while (but since Stalin smashed the rich Yiddish cultural life which once existed in the USSR, you might not understand the production because the printing and distribution of Yiddish-language books and periodicals is not allowed to be sufficient to keep the language alive much longer).

And what of Israel? Mr. Goldfarb cites Soviet authorities detailing "Zionism's ties with the international monopolies." He then cites a list of capitalist worthies including the Bronfmans. Yes, Jewish capital does go to Israel. Gentile capital—e.g., the oil giants, the kind of companies which form, dominate and are corporate capitalism—could wish for nothing sweeter in the Middle East than that Israel had never been created. As long as the United States supports Israel, Arab mineral resources and populous markets are denied full American exploitation. The U.S. supports Israel only so long as its major political parties vie for the powerful Jewish bloc votes in the great cities of the Northeast and California. If the Republicans fashion a solid majority from Middle America, Nixon might dump on Israel as decidedly as Stalin did in 1950 (the Soviets originally supported Israel as a means of ousting British imperialism from the Middle East) or DeGaulle in '67.

I could go on, Mr. Goldfarb. Israeli medical care may not be as free as that in the Soviet Union, but the 90% of the population which belongs to the national trade union confederation are all insured at low cost. Higher education is free in both the Soviet Union and Israel only for those deemed of the scholastic calibre to merit scholarships. In Israel people may go on to higher education even if they are not quite scholarship calibre; in the USSR one may do so only if adjudged deserving a scholarship.

Frankly, I can document much in Israeli society and governmental policy which needs changing. Likewise there might be more than a few aspects of Soviet life worth commending. But I object most strenuously to the placing of bright red horns on one country while glorifying the latter to the heavens (especially in so far as Soviet Jews are concerned).

Ralph Seliger

letters

Martin's Elucidation— No Thrill

Sir,

It isn't with any great pleasure that I'm writing this letter, for letter writing or melodramatic article writing doesn't give me that cathartic-orgasmic thrill that it gives to others. However I'd just like to add a few words to elucidate the described situation of the last council meeting.

I walked out after having asked a question as to why faculty budgets could not be considered later on that night. The answer was that they had not gone through the financial committee which was waiting for all faculty prospective budgets. By merely projecting this line of thinking on the clubs & societies financial allocations, I acted as you say I did, leaving behind the "budgets affecting hundreds of my fellow students"—but then you aren't a fellow student.

By the way, little's motion guaranteed money for Arch., Manag., and Educ., but not for Med. as your delusio may have desired.

Thank you,
M. C. Martin-Med. Rep.

Reply to bleeding sexism

Sir,

I am very sorry that Ms. Judith Brown found Blood Drive's publicity this year to be sexist in nature. I can assure her on behalf of all those who worked on the Drive's

publicity that this connotation was not our intention when we decided upon this year's theme—"Be a Blood Brother". It should be noted that women and men were directly involved in this decision.

The point was brought up that some people might interpret our message as Ms. Brown has. We did discuss this possibility and tried out other ideas such as "Blood Friends" or "Blood People", all of which seemed less appealing in comparison. We eventually adopted "Blood Brothers" in the belief that anyone considering the purpose and goals of Blood Drive would not construe a little boy and girl exchanging each other's blood in the traditional sign of friendship as being in any way a sexist gesture. The slogan "Blood Brothers" seemed to be important in bringing across the idea that this simple innocent act of giving one's blood to another is symbolic of what it means to donate blood—to give of oneself in a very real way to show one's concern for others.

I do, however, take issue with Ms. Brown's contention that the word brother is not considered to be one of those words used to refer to both sexes. I simply refer her to that small body of knowledge known as history, which also includes the Bible.

Though certain terms such as "mankind" and "brotherhood" have been used to refer to both sexes, I think that they have been used more often out of convenience than to purposely exclude more than half of this world's population.

If you really are concerned with equality of the sexes, Ms. Brown, may I suggest that you get down to the more substantive issues of our problem, rather than gleaning

from an innocent term that which was not meant.

Bruce Katz
Chairman
Blood Drive '72

P.S. You may be interested to know that the "alienated" female members of the McGill Community gave more blood this year than the males.

today

Hellenic Club:

Greek Contemporary Music Evening. Room 307, 6-8 pm. Everyone is welcome.

Player's Club:

Performance of "The Criminals" by José Triana, directed by Ian McGrigor. Today at 12:30 pm at the Sandwich Theatre. Admission 50c.

Amateur Radio VE2UN:

Open meeting for all interested. Room 401 at 1 pm.

Free Telegrams:

Union Box Office or 392-8942.

English Department Film Series:

Underground Films From England. (London Filmmakers Co-operative) 8 pm, at FDA Auditorium (PSCA). Admission 25c.

P&OT Undergraduate Society:

Open Meeting. Guest speaker Dr.

Lee Lubin D.D.S., dip. P.H. will discuss the "Nature of Pain", 8:00 pm, Martin Theatre, McIntyre Building. Meeting open to university public at large.

WAA Intramural Ice Hockey:
Practice time today from 1-2 pm. Winter Stadium.

S.C.M. Yellow Door Coffee House:

Music tonight: Mark Gilston. Lunch daily at 12 pm. Psychiatric clinic tonight at 7 pm. 3625 Aylmer.

Student Christian Movement:

Presents, in its discussion series "Alternatives to Colonialism", Mr. Jack Lakovich (S.C.M. of Canada), speaking on Bangladesh. 1 pm, Leacock 13 or phone 392-4947.

Lunch Concert:

Faculty of Music: Student Strings, directed by Kenny Stratton; soloist: Jory Armstrong. Concerto in C Minor for oboe and strings by Marcello. Auditorium, Strathcona Music Bldg. (555 Sherbrooke St. W.) Noon Free.

PGSS Lecture Series:

A spokesman from the Department of National Revenue—Taxation Division will talk and answer questions concerned with Taxation of Scholarships at Thomson House, 3650 McTavish at 7:30 pm.

Debating Union:

Instruction session for novices and others to judge for upcoming high school tournament Nov. 10 and 11. B42, 7 pm. Tomorrow night too.

Community McGill:

A boy, 7, living in Montreal North is smothered by an overprotective mother. He needs a big brother to take him out and help him become more independent. More info. Union 414, or phone 392-8980, 11-4 pm.

Legal Aid:

Union 412, 1-7 pm, or phone 392-8952.

English 290:

Class meeting in regular room.

Psychology Union:

There will be a meeting for those psychology students who are interested in discussing the honours and majors programmes. Stewart's S 3/4 at 5 pm.

Students'

what's what

FINANCE COMMITTEE

It has been brought to the attention of the Finance Committee that certain of the budget submissions do not fall within the Constitutional Finance Regulations. Therefore these regulations are printed below: (All applicants are asked to take special note of subsection 4).

Article XI—Finances

(1) All committees requesting Students' Society money from the Students' Council shall be

continued on page 8

Elections . . .

continued from page 3

and federalist Leslie Roberts, called the election "the greatest tragedy that could have happened" because it would supply "firewood" to those nasty little separatists.

The two recent by-elections in Gatineau and Duplessis provided Premier Bourassa with an excellent opportunity to promote federalism during a campaign he had promised not to enter. The Liberal victories, however did not come as easy as Bourassa or the commercial press suggested. The Liberal team went to some trouble to teach their separatist friends "a lesson in humility": they bussed 134 Indians into Schefferville to vote, when only 20 voted in 1970; they blamed the PQ for the "anarchy" of last May; and they got their good friend Marc Carrière to warn the Sept-Îles residents that he would not set up a Dupuis-Frères store if they voted PQ. Interestingly enough, while the average voter turnout in Duplessis was 67%, the turnout in the riding's two predominantly English-speaking areas was 98%.

It would be wrong, however, to gauge the growth of support for an independent Quebec by the PQ's popularity. A recent study by two McGill sociologists, for example, claims that half of the PQ voters are not in favour of separatism.

(It could be argued, nevertheless, that there is a similar bloc of pro-separatist people who vote Liberal.)

Moreover, as the PQ's right wing nature becomes more and more apparent, it is bound to lose whatever support it had among the Quebec working class. For instance, at the recent congress of the Metal Workers Union (FTQ), whose 35,000 members make it the strongest industrial union in Quebec, 78% of the delegates supported an independent Quebec. But when provincial director Jean Gerin-Lajoie tried to gather support for the PQ as "a stage towards socialism", he met with strong opposition from the rank-and-file membership. A group of workers from Montreal distributed a 50-page document during the congress which asked among other things:

- what class interests does the PQ serve?
- does political liberation (a choice between Quebec and Ottawa) necessarily imply the liberation of workers?
- once political independence is realized, what does the PQ plan to do to lead the workers to their real liberation?

It is obvious that Premier Bourassa has as much, if not more to fear from this kind of militant radicalism in the rank and file of Quebec's labor unions as he does from the rantings and ravings of a petit-bourgeois party like the PQ.

(Hydro-Quebec workers, by the way, are due to begin their strike today.)

Bourassa has claimed that the PQ defeat in the two by-elections would usher in "a new era in Quebec—an era of tranquility". They ought to put that one in the books right next to the Premier's famous promise of 100,000 jobs. Behind it all, though,—behind Trudeau's talk of "integrity" and Stanfield's talk about the welfare chiselers and Bourassa's talk, first of "profitable", then of "decentralized" federalism—there lies the ever-present fact that most political defenders of the status quo try to avoid: American companies are tightening their grip on Canada's economy.

According to figures just released by the Commerce Department, the total value of American investment in Canada rose from \$22.7 billion at the end of 1970 to \$24 billion in 1971. The earnings of U.S.-owned companies, meanwhile, were \$1.9 billion in 1971 as compared to \$1.5 billion the year before. But the direct investment in Canadian industry and commerce from the U.S. fell to a record low of \$226 million, down from \$908 million in 1970.

"The figures," reports Raymond Heard of the *Montreal Star*, "show an acceleration of the trend of the last few years whereby Americans have extended their hold on Canada's economy with Canadian money."

The biggest area of growth in

investments by Americans is in natural resources—mining and petroleum—rather than manufacturing. This "might" confirm, concludes Heard, that America is "sometimes" inclined to regard Canada as its hewer of wood and drawer of water.

Trade negotiations between Canada and the U.S., meanwhile, are expected to resume shortly. Canadian diplomats in Washington have already expressed worries about the bargaining position of a minority government facing a victorious Republican who never really distinguished himself in the past for a concern with Canadian economic problems.

American industries, eager to recuperate from their recent recession, are looking for Canadian concessions in the auto pact, defense sharing and tourist allowances. Also on their minds are a deal on energy resources and tough measures against the government-sponsored Michelin plant in Nova Scotia whose low-priced exports are giving American corporations some nasty competition.

That the past contest and current conflict between the Liberals and Conservatives is, in many ways, meaningless, is borne out by the following statement of a Nixon administration official: "We feel," he said, "that we can do business with either party when it has achieved a viable power base as a government."

Anyway, it's nice to be able to choose which party can sell out your country.

PGSS

Lecture Series

Tonight at 7:30 PM

Mr. D. Kirsch of the Department of National Revenue—Taxation Division—will talk and answer questions concerning the

TAXATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

at Thomson House 3650 McTavish Street

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT, in its series of discussions on "ALTERNATIVES TO COLONIALISM",

presents
MR. JACK LAKOVICH
(Student Christian Movement of Canada)

speaking on **BANGLADESH**

LEACOCK 13, Monday (Nov. 6) at 1:00 P.M.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

WANTED

Equipment Manager for Intramural Ice Hockey—Open League. You will be responsible for issuing sweaters, helmets and goalie equipment to the teams. Games are played Monday, Tuesday and Fridays at 5:15 p.m., and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Fridays at 1:00 p.m. This is a paid position. Interested candidates should see Rick Morgan, room 6, in the Currie Gym immediately.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

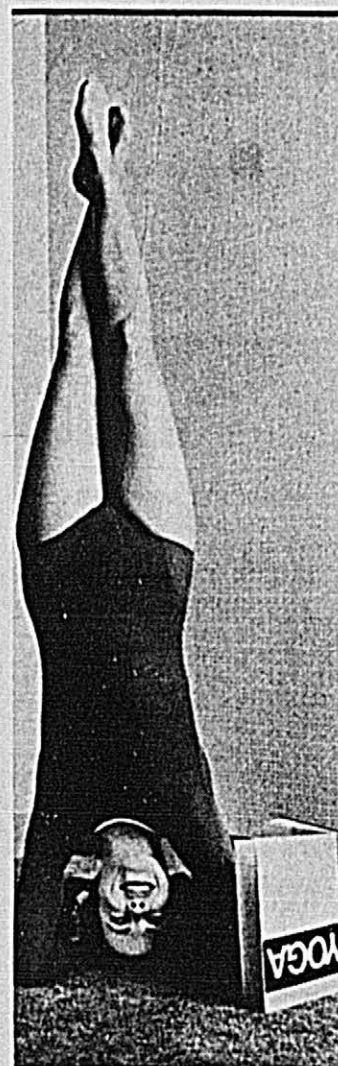
FALL-WINTER PROGRAM

BASKETBALL:

Entries close on November 8, and play begins on November 13. Games will be played on Monday evenings between 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. in the Gym. This is a faculty league. Each team entry must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit. All Players on a team must be registered in the same faculty.

TABLE TENNIS:

Sign up in room 6, Currie Gym. Entries close November 15th and play begins on Wednesday, November 22nd.



You learn
something
new every day

One of the wonderful things about growing up is trying different things. Like Yoga. And forming your own opinion about all your new learning. Another part of growing up is finding out about sanitary protection. Maybe you're wondering if you're old enough for Tampax tampons. If you're of menstrual age, you're probably old enough. Many girls start right off with Tampax tampons.

They come in three absorbencies: Regular, Super and Junior. There's one to fit your needs. And they're easy to use. Just follow the simple directions inside every package. You'll learn something new and simplify your life.

Our only interest is protecting you.



DEVELOPED BY A DOCTOR
NOW USED BY MILLIONS OF WOMEN
TAMPAX TAMPONS ARE MADE ONLY BY
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,
BARRIE, ONTARIO

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

AFGHAN COATS

From \$50.00
(knee length)
All sizes
available

live from earth

156 Prince Arthur E.
10 minutes East of campus

Sports

A glance at the athletics scene

by gina widawski

classifieds

MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION! Conservative, Eastern Townships, weekend group (cross-country downhill skiing, snowshoeing, good food, congenial company, interesting conversation) requires members. 467-5501 evenings.

MOVING? I have truck available for light moving and trucking. Call Steve. 453-8231.

HOUSING

GIRL, AGE 27, graduate student, looking for roommate to share 2 1/2 on Durocher. 2 separate rooms, unfurnished. 842-7391.

DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS (18 Dec.-14 Jan.) small cottage for ten days, preferably near ski area. Josef Schmidt 392-5091.

ROOMMATE WANTED to share downtown apartment near McGill. Own room. Rent \$58.00 per month. Phone after 4 pm. 845-8526.

ENTERTAINMENT

PAOT Undergraduate Society open meeting, Monday Nov. 6, Martin Theatre 8:00. Guests speaker Dr. L. Lubin on Nature of Pain. Everyone welcome.

FOR SALE

Chilly students, want blankets?? Scottish, English imports, oldies but goodies, \$3.00 woolly, \$5.00-\$7.00 woollier, \$10.00-\$12.00 woolliest. Evenings, 933-5231.

One year old Mens Raleigh Sports 3 speed bicycle for sale. Bought new for \$85.00 Must sell \$35.00. 843-6649 mornings.

Leather coat, brand-new detachable winter lining, 36-38, cost \$85., sell for \$50. Need cash. Also Karate outfit, \$8. Tennis Racket. 845-6385.

TOYOTA-SPRINTER 1970—automatic, perfect condition, low mileage, fully equipped, reasonable offer. Call M. Schiller any time before 11 pm. 332-6158.

USED SKI EQUIPMENT. Kastle National Team (205 cm.), Reiker plastic boots (size 9) and much more. 844-4587 for details.

VW 1200, 72,000 miles, rebuilt engine, gasheater. 842-7391. \$250.

PERSONAL

Problems? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi. Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

WANTED

Aspiring actresses wanted for small roles in feature film. Experience not essential. Write to: Cinema Associates, 7815 Mountain Sights, Room 10, Montreal 308.

BILINGUAL CHILDREN: Six, seven years; French-English. Voices needed as stimuli for experiment. Parents leave message after 6 PM. Maxi 484-5105.

JOBS

FOOD PRICES WILL SOAR indefinitely. We need racist goons to selectively smash supermarket windows in future to divert attention from us. Apply Studfield, Trudough & Co. Inc. 24 South Sexdrive, Ottawa, Vive la merde!

Instructional

Women. Badminton and squash classes begin this week. Times for badminton are Tuesdays at 11 am and 2 pm and Thursdays at 2. Ski conditioning will be held in conjunction with Keep Fit.

Intercollegiate

Men. First league games begin in basketball on Friday at 8 pm at Laval and in hockey on Saturday at 2 pm at Sherbrooke. Next week on Nov. 15, the hockey team faces off against Sir George in a home game at 8 pm. Everyone is welcomed to spectate!

Women. First game for the varsity basketball team is Friday against Laval at home at 8 pm. Spectators

welcomed! Next Monday, the volleyball team plays in an exhibition at High School of Montreal at 6:30.

The McGill Skating Club is looking for skaters. Tryouts are Tuesdays from 10-12 am, Thursday from 2-4 pm and Saturdays from 9:30-11:30 am.

In field hockey, the final game of the season for the Whites is Saturday at 10 am at home against St. Lambert. In ice hockey, at 7:45 pm tonight, the team plays an exhibition game at Loyola and on Friday, Old Girls versus McGill at 5:30 at home. Coed. Curling has started and will be held every Friday at 3:30 pm and Saturdays at 1, at the Town of Mount Royal Curling Club.

Intramurals

Men. Playoffs have started in

touch football and soccer. Captains should contact the intramural office. Volleyball has started. Ice hockey begins today in the open league; 3 days a week at 1 pm. Floor hockey starts Wednesday while entries close in basketball that day at 5 pm. Play begins in basketball Nov. 13. Table tennis closes next Wednesday its entries with play starting Nov. 22.

Women. The swimming and diving meet is tomorrow Nov. 7, not Oct. 31. The curling meet will be held Nov. 18 from 1-5 pm at the Heather Curling Club in Hampstead. Entries close Nov. 10. Ice hockey has a clinic today at 1 pm and has a competition Wednesday night. Entries close in bowling this Thursday with play beginning Nov. 16. Skating

entries are now opened until Nov. 21.

Coed. Extension of innertube waterpolo is until today, up to 5 pm.

FENCING

There will be a general meeting of the McGill Fencing Club on Tuesday, November 7, at 7:30 pm. All members are urgently required to attend.

The McGill Fencing Club is organizing a club competition for Tuesday, Nov. 14 and Thursday, Nov. 16. This competition will include both beginners and advanced fencers in respective pools.

"VILLAGE BY VILLAGE"

Sponsored by:

The Black Students Union
African Students Association
Afro Asian Latin American
Peoples Solidarity Committees
Liberation School

TODAY 7 p.m. UNION 123-124

Everyone welcome!

FILM AND TALK
BY DAVID MARTIN
recently returned from Vietnam

what's what

continued from page 6

required to submit a tentative budget to the Finance Committee. A committee shall not receive funds unless its budget has been approved by the Students' Council.

(2) All student organizations which receive funds shall be required to submit an itemized budget to the Secretary-Treasurer before any disbursements can be made.

(3) All cheques drawn against the Students' Society account shall be countersigned by the Comptroller or his alternate. The Secretary-Treasurer or the alternate shall first satisfy himself that the expenditure has been authorized in the budget submitted by the organization.

(4) All funds referred to under arti-

cle VI (4) shall be transferred to the Regular Committee for which they were collected upon receipt by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society from the committee of: (a) The official auditor's report for the preceding fiscal year. (b) An itemized budget for the forthcoming year.

(5) An annual financial statement for the past academic year of the Students' Society and the various Committees under its control shall be published in the McGill Daily before the fifteenth of November. (6) The accounts of the Students' Society and its Regular Committees shall be audited by accountants sanctioned by the University.

The Finance Committee wished to thank Mr. Will Hoffman for bringing this to our attention.

Furthermore, the Finance Committee wished to ask all new applicants to bring in their budgets within the next week for submission to Students' Council.

All faculties who have submitted budgets are requested to contact the Finance Committee as soon as possible for correction.

Office Hours are 12 to 2 p.m. every day in the Union. (392-8982).

MCGILL HELLENIC CLUB

Will present an evening of Greek Contemporary Music. The program will include works of such composers as Theodorakis, Hadjidakis, Mazkopoulos, Xarchacos, and many others. The event will take place at the Student Union, Room 307 at 6 pm.

COUNSELLING SERVICES

Free services to those who would like help with personal, educational, and vocational problems.

Call 392-8889 or come to Room B-133, Counsellor Education Department, 3700 McTavish Street.

McGill Debating Union

presents
JOHN AIMERS
President, Monarchist League

"THE MONARCHY IN CANADA"

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1 PM Leacock 219

